

### WHITES STILL SAFE

Runner Reaches Estcourt With Dispatches From Ladysmith.

### BOERS BOMBARD TOWN DAILY

They Destroy the Bridge Over the Tugela River.

### FIGHT SOUTH OF LADYSMITH

ESTCOURT, Natal, Friday, November 17, evening.—A runner arrived here from Ladysmith today bearing dispatches from General White, who reports all well there. He adds that the Boer shells have no effect. General White recently made a sortie which drove the Boers from their position. The British did not lose a man. The town is healthy.

It is rumored that the Boers have occupied the village of Weenen, twenty-five miles hence. What advantage they hope to derive therefrom is not known.

The bombardment of Ladysmith was continued daily with big guns. The Boers endeavored on Tuesday, November 14, to make a closer investment, but were repulsed. General White following this up by attacking the Boers from all their positions, with considerable loss.

The Boers are reported to be seriously short of provisions.

### Interview With Boer Commander.

Dr. Briscoe, who was in charge of the Red Cross train sent to fetch the killed and succor the wounded of the armored train disaster, gives an interesting account of a recent interview which he had with the Boer commander, who met Dr. Briscoe as soon as he left the train carrying a doctor's flag. The commander replied to the doctor's request to have the names of the dead and wounded by saying that there was no need to hand over the dead, who had already been buried, and that so far as the wounded were concerned they were being well cared for by the Boer hospital corps.

The Boer commander and Dr. Briscoe, it is added, interchanged compliments on the excellent exhibition on both sides. The commander spoke English fluently, was of highly polished manners, expressed admiration for the British soldiers, and was pleased to do his best to get the names of the killed. When questioned concerning the whereabouts of Winston Churchill the commander replied: "I do not know."

Dr. Briscoe says the public and the relatives of the wounded may be assured that they will be well cared for, as a Scotch surgeon, Dr. Maxwell, was pressed into the Boer's service to take charge of the Boer hospital.

### Boers Destroy a Bridge.

LORENZO MARQUES, Delagoa Bay, Friday, November 17.—The official Vaikstem reports that the great bridge over the Tugela river near Colenso was completely destroyed Wednesday, November 15.

The Boers are looking forward with great interest to the impending encounter between Colenso and Estcourt with the advanced British. About 600 burghers, with cannon, are expected to be in the neighborhood of Dundee. It is believed a strategic attempt to recapture Dundee by the Pietermaritzburg-Greytown route.

Related dispatches from a correspondent with the Boers near Ladysmith, up to Tuesday, November 14, are arriving here after being strictly censored at Pretoria. They throw some light on the fighting already reported in this column.

On Friday, November 10, eight Lyddite shells were fired into the Transvaal central artillery position without doing any harm. The wooden platform of the second big gun on Bulwain hill was damaged, but has since been repaired.

### Gen. White Reported Wounded.

Commandant Wedlake captured a man who reported that Gen. White was wounded and had gone to Pietermaritzburg, leaving Gen. French in command. This, however, does not tally with the Transvaal information. The prisoner also reported that the British forces were hiding in underground chambers, in order to avoid the shells, and said there were about one thousand wounded in the hospitals.

Gen. Joubert had been indisposed, but is better.

On Monday, November 13, the British fought on the north side of Ladysmith opened on the nearest Boer battery, and the shells fell so thickly that the Boers were compelled to lie flat and sheltered. Later they opened fire on the British batteries, which ceased firing.

Heavy fighting occurred between the Orange Free State troops and the British south of Ladysmith during the morning of Tuesday, November 14. The result is not known.

From Lombard's Kop the British batteries were visible, shelling the Free States' position.

A Transvaal big gun shelled the British batteries.

### BRITISH SHORT OF AMMUNITION.

Reason Given for Gen. White's Retreat From Dundee.

LONDON, November 18.—The war office has received the following dispatch from Gen. Buller:

"CAPE TOWN, Friday, November 17.—Report from Kimberley, Saturday, November 11, says all well there.

"Reports from Ladysmith, Sunday, November 12, and Monday, November 13, say all well there."

Ominous statements are coming by mail that the British retreat from Dundee was hastened by the shortage of ammunition, and as this is thought, is probably the plight at Ladysmith, and it is probable that the British are short of ammunition to furnish ground for anxiety for the safety of the isolated karriens.

It is claimed that Gen. Buller will have more difficult transport problems to solve.

### Boers Criticize Gen. Joubert.

Reports from Cape Colony indicate that the Boer sympathizers are greatly surprised at the quality of General Joubert's capture of Ladysmith.

Interesting details are arriving at Cape Town from the Orange river relating to the fighting at Belmont, showing that Colonel Keith-Falconer was shot through the breast when going to the assistance of a wounded lieutenant.

Lieutenant Brooke of the Lancers had a marvelous escape. He had dismounted to take a drink of water, when the Boers were some distance ahead of his troopers, and he was shot and killed.

It is announced that the following British transports arrived at Cape Town today: "The Colonel," "The Brigadier," "Highlander" and a field hospital; American, with a

### WHITE HOUSE PLANS

Colonel Bingham Making Estimates on an Addition.

### THE EXECUTIVE MANSION CROWDED

Senator Cullom to Introduce a Bill.

NEED FOR AN EXTENSION

MR. MOODY BETTER TODAY.

Noted Evangelist Says His Condition Is Not Serious.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., November 18.—Dwight L. Moody, the evangelist, who was taken ill in Kansas City, yesterday said that he was obliged to shut his meetings there, but arrived here today. After a hearty breakfast at Union station, Mr. Moody continued the journey to his home in Northfield, Mass.

In an interview, Mr. Moody denied that the attack of heart trouble suffered at Kansas City was serious. Mr. Moody said he was feeling much better this morning, and had almost entirely recovered.

A dispatch from Kansas City, Mo., says that Dwight L. Moody, the evangelist, who has been preaching there, is broken in health and is suffering from an affection of the heart. His engagement was cut short, and he started for his home at Northfield, Mass., in the care of Dr. Chandler and Mr. C. M. Vinney, teler of the Union National Bank of Kansas City.

It is reported that Mr. Moody's condition is serious. The ailments as to the seriousness of Mr. Moody's condition are conflicting. Several friends, however, reluctantly admitted that they believe his career as a great public speaker has nearly come to an end.

Dr. Schaeffer said that in his opinion the evangelist's condition was not essentially worse than for some time past, and that he would be able to resume his public exertions before the big crowds that have gathered to hear him. Dr. Schaeffer added, however, that Mr. Moody must have quiet and rest.

### PASSED A RESTLESS NIGHT.

But Vice President Hobart Was Better This Morning.

PATERSON, N. J., November 18.—Vice President Hobart did not pass a very restful night. Dr. Newton was with him a number of times and had to administer medicine to his patient during the night.

This morning Mr. Hobart was better and was able to get up. Only a few days ago it became necessary to remove the cases and bundles of documents from the executive offices in the building. It was already sunk a few inches, and it was not known how much further it would go. So the cases were taken out and placed in the hallways on the second floor.

Old Building to Be Preserved.

There is no thought that Col. Bingham will suggest the tearing down of the old building. It is not believed that any one is that the American people would not consent to the destruction of the historic old building. Therefore every effort will be made to preserve the old building.

With \$1,000,000, the same money that was expended on a new building for the Department of Justice, Col. Bingham says he could place the Executive Mansion in keeping with the needs of a modern government. It is not known what shape the plans for the new building will take, but Col. Bingham has in his possession plans drawn at other periods when there was a chance for the erection of a semi-circular wing on each end, which would, in time, join another structure on the whole to form a magnificent building with a court in the center.

Private Home for the President.

In many circles there is still in contemplation the idea of making no addition to the mansion, but building a home for the President in another part of the city. Those favoring this plan say that the location of the White House for a home for the President and family is not good. It is all right as an office, they say, and should be kept for that purpose.

Col. Bingham says concerning the suggestion of unhealthfulness that the material conditions would, he thought, be made way with by Congress in the course of the next session. The element of this will be the reclamation of the territory between 15th and 20th streets. Another nuisance which must be removed is the sewer which empties into a canal at the foot of 17th street. This sewer is a pest hole of the worst sort, and the odors from it are carried to the White House at times before they are disseminated by the air. Col. Bingham believes that the sewer should be removed, as it will be a nuisance to the public when the facts are reclaimed and a park belonging to the city begins to take shape.

Col. Bingham explains to the misnamed cause no harm at the White House, throughout which the most modern sanitary system has been placed.

### W. D. BYNUM SELECTED.

The Prominent Gold Democrat Appointed Appraiser at New York.

President McKinley has appointed W. D. Bynum of Indianapolis a member of the board of general appraisers in New York. This is the board which passes upon customs matters for the entire country. The position pays \$7,500 a year, and is considered one of the best in the country. A position on the board was offered Representative Sherman of New York, but was declined by him when Speaker Reed resigned, and there was an opportunity of becoming Speaker.

Mr. Bynum succeeds J. R. Wilkinson of New Orleans, who has been a member of the board since its creation by Congress in 1850. Mr. Wilkinson's resignation takes effect December 31.

Mr. Bynum is well known in Washington, having been a member of the House of Representatives for some time. In 1892 he was elected to the Democratic rank of manager of the gold democratic campaign. He has since remained an active figure in the ranks of the gold democrats.

### SCHLEY'S SAILING ORDERS.

Waiting for the Return of Secretary.

The final sailing orders to Rear Admiral Schley are being withheld, in order that they may be issued by Secretary Long himself. The Secretary is expected to arrive in Washington from Colorado tonight or tomorrow, and therefore the orders may issue Monday. The Chicago is reported all ready for sea, and is waiting only for the definite orders. It is said that these will be precisely similar to those given to the commanding officers of foreign stations upon their departure from the United States. In that case Rear Admiral Schley will be instructed to proceed to his station direct and inspect the ships on the station. That task usually involves a month's work. After that, if the commander of the station decides to go to South Africa, he will be at liberty to do so, without explicit orders from the department, inasmuch as Cape Town and Delagoa bay are within the limits of his station.

The department, however, is not disposed to authorize any important departure from this regular procedure, such as would be involved by sending the Chicago around South Africa by way of the Mediterranean first and before going to Brazil.

### ONLY ONE CHANGE LIKELY

Henry Casson May Succeed Sergeant-at-Arms Russell.

### DOORKEEPER GLENN, CLERK OF THE HOUSE

McDowell and Postmaster McElroy Will Probably Be Re-Elected.

Some interest attaches to the selection of the minor officials of the House of Representatives as the coming session of Congress draws near. Doorkeeper Glenn of New York is now in the city, and Clerk McDowell is expected to arrive next Monday, while other officials will come on from day to day.

It seems to be the general understanding that only one change will be made among the more important offices of the House. It is said that Mr. Russell of Missouri, the sergeant-at-arms, may not be re-elected. This will not be a reflection on Mr. Russell's ability or services, it is explained, but will be for reasons connected with the shifting of delegation forces during the preliminary arrangements for the selection of Speaker.

The man most prominently mentioned for sergeant-at-arms is Mr. Henry Casson of Wisconsin, who was chief clerk of the Department of Justice under Secretary Rusk during the Harrison administration. In which capacity he demonstrated executive ability of a high order. Mr. Casson is well known to a number of the House, and has been an active worker in republican politics in the west.

It is also mentioned that Pennsylvania, the clerk of the House, who is slated for reelection, is now serving his second term in that office, after having occupied a seat in the House at the time the Senator Cullom observed the necessity of arranging hat and cloak cases in the beautiful vestibule, and declared that it was a shame. He then said that he intended to introduce a bill at the coming session of Congress authorizing an enlargement of the building. He at once asked Col. Bingham to make an estimate and to prepare plans.

Plans Ready by January 1.

This, as stated, is now being done, and it is thought that Col. Bingham will have his plans ready by the first of the year. The bill which Senator Cullom will introduce will also be prepared in the office of Col. Bingham, who is greatly pleased with the prospect of an addition to the Executive Mansion.

His plans are prepared and the bill is introduced. President McKinley will be consulted as to what he thinks should be done. He has some well-formed ideas and is expected to give his consent to the bill being taken for additions, as he more than any of the Presidents, sees the necessity of a new building for the executive offices of the House administration, although some shifting may be necessary to accommodate the various delegations and the new members.

It is understood that there will be no change in the House postmaster, but that Mr. McElroy will be re-elected.

### JUSTICE CHAMBERS RESIGNS.

Submits His Report on His Administration in Samoa.

Chief Justice Charles S. Simon has resigned, and his resignation has been accepted for the United States, one of the three parties to the Berlin treaty, by the President. The resignation will also be notified to Great Britain and Germany.

The last official act of Mr. Chambers was the submission to Secretary Hay of a report upon his administration of the office of chief justice up to the time of his departure from Apia, descriptive of the chief events attending the late contest for the kingship between Malietoa and Malietoa, and explanatory of the reasons which impelled him to make his decision in favor of the former. Because of the recent mutually satisfactory arrangement between the treaty powers for the future of Samoa, the report is not expected to be published.

Identical copies of the document just presented to Secretary Hay, and dispatched by mail to the foreign offices at London and Berlin.

### RIGHTS OF THE SOLDIERS.

A Discussion of Interest to the District Volunteers.

Controller Tracewell has decided several questions of interest to District of Columbia soldiers who were in the Spanish war. The decision relates to General Order 114, issued August 9, 1898, in regard to sick and wounded soldiers. It was revoked later.

Mr. Tracewell has decided that soldiers from Montauk Point furloughed under General Order No. 114, and its amendments while the same are in force, are entitled to a commutation of ration not furnished in kind, at the rate of \$1.50 per day while necessarily traveling to and from their respective homes, and at the rate of 25 cents per day for the remainder of the time they are on furlough issued under said orders; that the regular annual appropriations for subsistence of the army for the year in which the furlough was taken will be proportionately commuted in question; that soldiers on furlough under General Order No. 114 are not entitled to transportation at the expense of the government.

### TO BEAUTIFY THE CAPITAL.

Representative Mercer Hopes to Have More Buildings Projected.

Representative Mercer of Nebraska is in the city. Mr. Mercer was chairman of the House committee on public buildings and grounds in the last Congress, and no one has yet suggested that a change ought to be made in the chairmanship in the coming Congress.

"I am very much pleased," said Mr. Mercer to a Star reporter today, "with the progress which has been made toward the construction of the new building for the Department of Justice, as well as the plans for the city library building. Both these bills were passed at the last session, and the committee on public buildings and grounds, which had a share in the act, is very much interested in the work."

"I hope we will be able to do something more this session toward adding to the number of public structures of the national capital. I think every member of the House and Senate should take personal interest in improving the seat of government."

"We have now two of the most beautiful public buildings in the world. I have visited every great capital of the world, and there is nothing to surpass our Capitol building in architectural grandeur, nor our Congressional Library building in beauty."

### IF MR. HAYWARD DIES.

It Is Thought Ex-Senator Allen Will Be Appointed.

In the event of the death of Senator Hayward of Nebraska it is generally believed that ex-Senator Allen will be appointed by the governor to fill the vacancy until the legislature meets, in 1901. It is not believed in Washington that Mr. Bryan would accept the appointment.

If Mr. Allen takes it he would have to relinquish a position on the state bench to which he has been appointed to take effect January 1. In this connection it is said that the aforesaid judgeship has been held in the Allen law firm for several years. When Mr. Allen was elected to the Senate partner Mr. Robinson ran for Congress and turned the judgeship back to Mr. Allen. Now, if Mr. Allen comes back to the Senate the judgeship will go away from his former trustee will be in the House.

### CHASING THE REBELS

General Otis Reports Recent Movements of Troops.

### HOSPITALLY TREATED BY NATIVES

Fortitude, Endurance and Cheerfulness of Soldiers.

### YOUNG NEAR WHEATON

Early this morning Adjutant General Corbin received the following dispatch from Gen. Otis regarding military operations in the Philippines:

"MANILA, November 18, 1899. Adjutant General, Washington: General MacArthur entered Gerona yesterday and pushed his advance to Paniqui, a few miles beyond. The inhabitants remained in the town, ready to receive us hospitably, the first instance during the entire advance from San Fernando. The railroad is intact from Washout north from Tarlac to Paniqui, but the engines and cars were partially destroyed by insurgents on retreating. Sufficient rolling stock can be repaired to insure railroad service.

"Nothing from General Lawton, as the telegraph line is only working to San Juan, south of Geraman and the electric rail east of Tayay. His cavalry was reported yesterday at Bayambang, the railroad station south of Dagupan.

"Reinforcements and supplies leave here for the mountainous country of November tonight. The indications are that the insurgent troops are widely scattered, some retreating into the western Luzon province and some into the mountains of the north.

A few hours later the following message was received from Gen. Otis, giving additional particulars of the advance movement:

"MANILA, November 18, 1899. Adjutant General, Washington: San Isidro, a district from Gen. Lawton, dated on the 16th inst., reports that the cavalry and San Manuel, 10,500, 18th instant, transmits dispatches from Gen. Young and Maj. Balaguer to the western part of the island of Luzon. The former was moving on Pezarrubio, about twelve miles east of San Fabian, and twenty-five miles west of San Nicolas, when he was met by the enemy, who were strongly entrenched. Young and Balance have had several skirmishes with the enemy, driving them northwestward, capturing the main gun, and on the 15th inst. the troops have been ordered to occupy the country, being cordially received by the inhabitants. It would appear that the insurgents have been driven from the road to Bayambang, their mountain capital. Lawton reports the drawing of the 34th Infantry, his aid and two companies of the 1st Cavalry, to the river; also reports still missing Lieut. Thayer and ten men sent to communicate with the 34th Infantry, who must again recur to the fortitude, endurance and cheerfulness of his command.

"Times just telegraphs from San Isidro the results of the operations of the 34th Infantry. The indications are now of good weather."

### Object of Movements Not Clear.

The two dispatches from Gen. Otis today indicate that the officers who are in the field in Luzon are prosecuting the war vigorously and taking advantage of favorable weather to move rapidly on the enemy's country. The precise object of the movements chrouled in the dispatches is not entirely clear, unless it is to occupy the different cities and drive the insurgents westward. It would get the impression that Otis may have entered into an effort to effect a large body of insurgents must have been abandoned, as he reports the insurgents as being driven from the mountainous region to where they have gone. If it is true that some of them have gone into the western province of Sambales (Zambales) on the island of Luzon, it would be a complete occupation of the country between Manila and Dagupan would prevent their further operations.

The two dispatches conflict in some particulars. It is possible that the 34th Infantry has occupied the mountainous region, in which case his troops could be strung out from Bayambang northeastward to the river, and the effort to effect a junction with Wheaton. It would be possible that the railroad ought to soon be in possession of the United States forces from Manila.

### Pursuit of Insurgents.

The second dispatch, which reports the operations of Lawton, indicates a belief on the part of Otis that the insurgents have been driven northwestward, off the road to Bayambang. That town is far to the northeast of the country in which Lawton is operating, and it seems to be the hope of Otis that the insurgents will be prevented from going to the mountainous region, according to the maps in the War Department, no natural obstacles seem to be in the way of their advance toward reaching Bayambang from the western country, where it is supposed they have been driven.

### The Ocean Race to Manila.

The Brooklyn arrived today at Aden, at the southern end of the Red sea, having taken five days to run the 1,000 miles of the Red sea between that port and the southern end of the Suez canal. The New Orleans is expected to make a gain of half a day in that course at least. The Nashville, also bound for Manila, entered the canal today and is being dispatched in the afternoon to the Pacific side. Capt. McCulla is pushing the Newark along at a thirteen-knot gait, and the officials are looking for the arrival of the ship at Manila almost any day.

### To Recover the Charleston.

Admiral Watson has notified the Navy Department that the Colugo started today from Hong Kong for the scene of the wreck of the Charleston, off the north coast of Luzon. The naval officers here believe she carries a force of wreckers, in accordance with Admiral Watson's direction, and at least sufficient plant to make a thorough examination of the hull of the ship. The Colugo is a 3,000-ton ship, and will be effective as a wrecking ship. If she can manage to approach the wreck and lift off the big turret guns it is believed that the Charleston can be floated, for the fact that she has sunk so deeply in the water indicates that not much of a lift will be required to float her. The main source of anxiety is the weather, which at this time, when the seasons are changing from wet to dry, is likely to be stormy.

### To Inspect Transport Service.

Col. Charles Bird of the quartermaster's department has gone to New York to take part in the transporting Logans, for the purpose of making a thorough inspection of the transport service between New York and Manila, and between Manila and San Francisco, including the coaling facilities en route. He will be accompanied by Mr. T. P. Chapman, his private secretary, and expects to be absent about four months. The Logan will carry the 41st Volunteer Infantry, Col. Richmond commanding, now at Camp Meade, and will sail from New York on the 20th inst.

### The Loss of Lieut. Luna.

Genuine regret is expressed by officers of the War Department at the death of Lieut. Maximiliano Luna of the 34th Volunteer Infantry, who, according to a dispatch received from Gen. Otis this morning, was drowned while crossing the Agno river, in pursuit of the Filipinos.

Lieut. Luna was of Mexican descent, and was son-in-law of Gen. Otero, of New Mexico. He was a brave and gallant soldier, in June, 1870, and at the outbreak of the Spanish war volunteered for service in the Italian army. He made a most creditable record in the Sanjuno campaign, and was appointed captain of Troop F of the so-called Rough Riders, commanded by Col. Wood. On the service in the Philippines he was appointed first lieutenant of the 34th Volunteer Infantry, and assisted in recruiting the 34th Volunteer Infantry, and was actively engaged in the field, first as an adjutant and afterward as an aid on the staff of Gen. Lawton, and finally while acting in this latter capacity that he met his death.

### Return of the Centennial.

The War Department is informed that the animal transport Centennial has arrived at San Francisco from Manila and will be used in sending another load of horses and mules to the Philippines.

### TREASURY CHANGES.

Announcements of Promotions, Appointments and Reassignments.

The following changes in the classified service of the Treasury Department are announced:

### NEXT SPEAKER HERE

General Henderson Arrives and Receives Many Callers.

### TALK OF COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Preparing for a Most Important Session.

### PROPOSED CAUCUS RULE

General Henderson, who, with his family, arrived in Washington late yesterday afternoon, taking quarters at the Normandy for the winter, was kept busy last night and for a while this morning with a multitude of callers. Next morning, in the study especially invited in the approaching session of Congress sought occasion to say respects to the coming Speaker. As yet there are but few members of the House or senators in the city, and therefore the callers were for the most part people not in Congress who have a pleasant acquaintance with General Henderson or his family, but about every member of the House who is here called. After 10 o'clock this morning the general was engaged in visiting the departments and the Capitol on business missions.

He refuses to talk politics or to discuss the outlook of the approaching session, nor is he committing himself as to the details of committee assignments. During the several months since it became definitely decided that he would have no opposition to the speakership about all the members of the House have made known to him what they considered the best committee placement, and his familiarity with the general situation has probably enabled him to make a nearly complete outline of assignments, but it is understood that he does not intend to embarrass himself by making any promises in advance, and this has a tendency to relieve the pressure.

Committee Assignments.

The general understanding is that to a very great extent old committee assignments will be taken as a basis for the new, and there is likely to be little more of an upheaval than there would have been had Mr. Reed been the Speaker. The large number of vacancies will have to be filled by a considerable number of the advancement of members whose old assignments are not satisfactory. There will be some contests, but it is believed that there will be no change in the speakership.

### Proposed Caucus Rule.

Gen. Henderson, in common with all the leading men in Congress, recognizes that the coming session promises to be one of the most important in many years, and careful consideration is being given to the matter of a policy of legislation. Some very important things are to be done, and a program of procedure will have to be decided on. It is expected that the majority caucus will be held on for the determination of policy, but that it will be in a far greater extent than during the regular session.

### Rules of the House.

Whether there will be a change of succession in the rules of the House is uncertain. Gen. Henderson's colleague, Mr. Hopburn, is active in advocacy of such changes as would increase the individual power of each member of the House and of placing in the hands of a committee organized by the House itself, and not by the Speaker, the decision as to the order of business. Many members, however, are rather in opposition to this suggestion, and it is apparent that the question will depend much upon what the new Speaker desires in the matter. There will be little disposition to take from the Speaker the power of determining the order of business, but it is believed that the responsibility of an autocrat which rested on the shoulders of Mr. Reed.

### Date of Nomination.

The caucus of the majority will be held on the Saturday before Congress meets, and at that time the Speaker and the names of officers of the House will be nominated. Over the election of these officers there will be no contest, the nominations of the minority being merely formal.

### Minority Candidate.

There has been an active canvass among the Democrats of the House for the honor of the minority nomination, and the names of a sort of recognition of minority leadership, but the indications now are that this Packerwick contest will develop into insignificance by the time the caucus is to be held. The decision of the New York delegation to support Mr. Sulzer for this nomination is regarded as merely complimentary to him and not likely to lead to his being chosen, for the majority caucus there will be no contest, the nominations of the minority being merely formal.

### Army Orders.

Major William Gerlach, 12th U. S. Infantry, has been retired from active service by operation of law and will proceed to his home.

Acting Hospital Steward H. F. Pierce, at Washington barracks, has been ordered to the Philippines on the transport Logan.

Capt. H. L. Bishop, 41st U. S. Infantry, having tendered his resignation, has been discharged the service of the United States.

Capt. W. H. Keel, 23d U. S. Infantry, and First Lieut. Willis Ulme, 12th U. S. Infantry, will be ordered to examination for promotion.

Acting Assistant Surgeon P. S. Rossiter, U. S. A., has been ordered from New York City to San Francisco for duty.

Maj. H. O'Leary, surgeon, U. S. A., now at New York city, has been ordered to Fort Monroe, Va., for duty, to relieve Lieut. Col. De Witt, acting surgeon general, U. S. A., who is ordered to report for temporary duty in New York city, upon the completion of which he is to proceed to Manila, Cuba, for duty as chief surgeon of that division.

### Admiral Cromwell's Assignment.

Rear Admiral B. J. Cromwell, who was recently detached from command of the Hawaiian naval station, has been assigned duty as president of the naval retiring board. He has arrived in this city and will